

ALL MERCHANDISE
ADVERTISED IN THE
TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,420

Doomed Man Beats Guards, Leads Escape

'Terrible Tommy' O'Connor Flees Chicago Jail With 2 Others After Battle; Clear 12-Foot Wall

Under Sentence To Be Hanged Thursday

Underworld Power Forces Motorists to Help Him Reach Car in Waiting

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A trio of desperate criminals, led by "Terrible Tommy" O'Connor, whose hanging was scheduled for next Thursday, overpowered their guards at the Cook County jail today, beat them into insensibility and escaped after a running battle down five flights of stairs, across a courtyard and over a twelve-foot wall. Two other prisoners who took part in the escape plot were caught before they could scale the wall.

To-night the police are searching the South Side underworld armed with riot guns and under instructions to shoot on sight to kill.

The jail-break was similar in many respects to the escape of Tom Slaughter, murderer and bank robber, from the jail at Little Rock, Ark., last Thursday, which ended in Slaughter being killed by one of the men he freed. O'Connor's companions in flight were Edward Darrow and James La Porte, who were serving terms for robbery. Those whose escape was prevented, when they tripped as they tried to climb the wall were Charles McDermott, safe-blower, and Clarence Sponagel, serving ten years for robbery.

Politicians Friends of Leader

The jailbreak gave evidence that O'Connor had outside and inside assistance. He is a power in the underworld and is said to command widely distributed support from certain politicians. A large sum of money was raised among gamblers and saloon keepers for his defense when he was tried for the murder of Detective Sergeant Patrick O'Neill, but he was convicted and sentenced to the gallows. A new trial was denied him only yesterday. The police say he has been connected with seven murders.

The escape took place at 11 o'clock this morning, when seventy-five prisoners were exercising in the "ball pen" at the county jail. Some one had supplied O'Connor with an automatic pistol and he and five others rushed into the pen, gagged and bound him and beat him insensibly. Hearing the commotion, two other guards dashed into the big inclosure, but O'Connor pushed them into their breasts, ordered them to put up their hands.

Other prisoners fell upon them and they were unconscious. From one of them O'Connor obtained a key that unlocks several doors. They dashed down stairs, unlocking doors and beating guards who stood in their path. O'Connor, who was armed with a pistol, ordered them to put up their hands. O'Connor and two of the prisoners jumped down a block away. They forced the owner out of another car and dashed away.

Further down the route of escape the owner was forced to drive at top speed to a point about two miles from jail, when O'Connor reached over, turned the steering wheel and the car ran on to the curb, leaped out, fired a bullet at the owner of the machine to terrify him and then clambered into his touring car, apparently waiting for him. That was the last seen of him.

Had Liberty of Jail

"Had the usual procedure of confining a condemned murderer in a cell been followed," said Chief of Police Fitzmorris tonight, "O'Connor could not have escaped. The authorities will also want to know why he was permitted to mingle with several other prisoners in the big exercising room. He was not allowed to see many visitors, and one of these must have supplied the automatic pistol he used to escape. In fact, there are many points, inside and outside the jail, that require explanation."

"The only way we can hold O'Connor in the morgue," the chief continued, "is to have him back before Monday morning, dead or alive," said the detectives.

O'Connor, after killing Detective Sergeant O'Neill, defied the police for many days. He said, after he was captured, that during his absence he attended many dance halls, rode freely through the parks, and did not restrict his movements in any way. Eventually the chase became so hot that he went to Minneapolis. When he returned, O'Connor, armed with a revolver, entered a sleeping car and undertook to terrify the negro porter. The latter kicked him in the face, knocking him out. The porter's engineer came back to the assistance

Judge McIntyre's Home Robbed of \$5,000 Gems

Thief Leaves No Sign of Entry; Jurist Calls It Revenge of 'Some Crook's Pal'

Thieves got into the second floor of the home of Judge John F. McIntyre, of General Sessions, at 320 West Seventh Street, between 6 and 8 p. m. Saturday, it was learned yesterday, and away with more than \$5,000 worth of jewelry, including two diamond rings valued at \$1,200 each and a pearl necklace worth \$1,500.

Judge McIntyre is said to be of the opinion that the thief is some offender to whom he has given a severe sentence might have broken into his home for revenge.

The motive, the method of the thief is what is puzzling the police. Mrs. McIntyre was downstairs at the time. She was alone in the house, the clock and Judge McIntyre being away. At 8 o'clock it was missing. Neither doors nor windows showed any signs of having been forced nor had Mrs. McIntyre heard any one upstairs.

Announcing---

More Truth Than Poetry.
By James J. Montague.

Many a sparkling bit of verse and countless laughs have appeared in the column bearing that name. "Jimmy" Montague stands in the foremost ranks of the newspaper poets; he is known to readers everywhere.

And now Montague has come to The Tribune, bringing with him his lyre and his wit. He makes his bow today on the editorial page, and there he will be found every weekday.

Question Nurse Ex-Klansman In Slaying of Dr. Glickstein

Woman Who Applied to Physician When Seeking to Serve Overseas Brought Into Case by the Police

Goes Home After Inquiry Only Clews Are Worn Scarf and New Revolver Found in Consultation Room

Detectives investigating the murder of Dr. Abraham L. Glickstein by a woman in his office at 535 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, brought to the Clymer Street police station early this morning for examination by Captain Daniel Carey and Assistant District Attorney Edward Cooper, a trained nurse whom Dr. Glickstein had examined in his professional capacity when she applied for service overseas in the war.

She is not under arrest, and the officials did not intimate that they sought anything from her save information, if she had it, concerning women acquainted with the physician. After Dr. Glickstein had certified her for overseas service it is said that he refused to accept a fee, and the police thought that the acquaintance which originally brought her to the doctor's office was the woman in Dr. Glickstein's confidence.

Card Bore Her Name

They learned her name from a postcard which Dr. Glickstein received from her while in France. It was said that she had sent him a medalion ring from France in recognition of the friendly service he had rendered her. It was 2 a. m. before the examination of the witness in the police station was completed. She went home with her husband, who had called for her. Assistant District Attorney Cooper said that he expected important developments from the case.

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Woman in Mexico Gives Birth to Eight Children

None of Them Lived; Mother Is Well; Medical Association Investigating Report

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 11.—From Tampico comes a report, published by "El Universal," that Senora Enriqueta Rubio, at that place, gave birth yesterday to eight children, but none of them lived. The mother is well.

The Mexico City Medical Association is showing much interest in the report and will institute an investigation as to its authenticity.

Fight in Erin Against Peace Plan Waning

Bishop Fogarty, One of De Valera's Firmest Aids, Swings to the Support of Settlement Proposal

Dail Vote Likely Before Parliament's Treaty Comes Up on Both Sides of Channel Wednesday in Crucial Sessions

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Dec. 11.—One of Eamon de Valera's firmest supporters through the years of his leadership of Sinn Fein turned against him to-day. The growing sentiment in Ireland in favor of ratification of the Anglo-Irish treaty that is shaking De Valera's grip on his followers was strengthened by the address of Bishop Fogarty, of the diocese of Killaloe. This leading cleric in the county that elected De Valera to the Dail Eireann and in which the rebel army is best organized has been one of the few bishops in Ireland to back Sinn Fein. His swing to-day to the ranks of the moderates and his declaration for the treaty were taken to indicate that De Valera's own constituency wants the treaty ratified.

Wednesday, when the treaty is presented for ratification in Parliament and in the Dail Eireann, is to be a day memorable in British history. As the decisive date approaches, confidence that the settlement will be effected is growing on both sides of the Channel.

Dail to Act First

The decision of the Dail Eireann is expected before the extra session of Parliament in London has time to finish its preliminary business. Therefore it is expected that if the Dail definitely accepts or rejects it this action will be known on the floor of the House of Commons before the ratification vote is taken in the British House. The contingency that the Dail may vote to refer the question to the people of Ireland and may order a plebiscite is foreseen, and in this event it is impossible that the vote in Parliament might be similarly delayed.

When Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, meets his colleagues tomorrow he will tell them that Premier Lloyd George will give the Orangemen no further concessions if the North votes against the treaty. He also will point out to them that many strong economic reasons were being given to show why Ulster should join.

Expect De Valera to Yield

LONDON, Dec. 11 (By The Associated Press).—"The Daily News" says it learns that if Eamon de Valera is convinced that Ireland is against the treaty with regard to the peace treaty he will resume his professorship in Maynooth College and not lead the opposition in the Irish Parliament.

It is a reason to believe," says a dispatch to "The London Times" from Dublin, "that important members of the Belfast business community have been in communication with the Sinn Fein leaders. It is assumed that they have been discussing the possibility of a compromise with the object of learning how far the south would go in the matter of safeguards."

The dispatch adds: "Reports from reliable agents in all parts of the country say there is striking unanimity in favor of the treaty. It is widely believed throughout the south that Eamon de Valera has sacrificed his career."

In the absence of any more and awaiting important developments of the coming week, the press and public are engaged in estimating the chances in the pending struggle for

Swung From Branch of Tree

His wrists were bound together with his necktie, he said, and the ends were knotted over a branch of a tree that stood near the road. As they drew him up to the branch one of the men struck him on the head with his fist. When his toes cleared the ground and he swung from his wrists one or more of the men began to whip him.

Whether they used a lashed whip or a billy club, he did not know. He did know, however, that every blow stung and raised a welt. Before they had time to draw the blood was trickling down his back.

It was then they cut him down with the remark: "Thus endeth the first lesson."

His feet touched the ground he got another blow on the head, which, with the whipping he had undergone, stunned him and he dropped to the ground.

How he made the remaining mile and a half or more to Major Morris's home he said he did not know. He did not know fully to his senses, he said, until he saw the lights of the house.

Major Morris's sister-in-law dressed his injuries. Major Morris was not at home. He said last night that when he did get back his cousin's condition left no doubt that he had received a severe beating. Who did it or what the circumstances were, Major Morris said, he did not know.

It was said at the Sheriff's office in Hackensack that no complaint concerning the assault had been made there.

Although Rau is living at the Delta Phi house and is a member of that fraternity, he is not a student at Cornell. He held a captain's commission in the army during the war.

The Hot Writing Papers—Adv.

Patrolmen Gratiano and Vincenzo Christiano, who were off duty and in

Tokio Said to Have Consented to U.S. Navy Ratio; Nine-Power Pact Sought to Stabilize Asia

New Treaty One of Peace, And Not a Pledge to Fight

Bind Nations to "Respect" Rights of Others, Not "Preserve" Them, as League Covenant and Anglo-Japanese Alliance Did, Says Dr. Hill

Chinese Only Obstacle, Insisting on Shantung and 21 Demands Plea

By David Jayne Hill
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Along with November 12, December 10, 1921, will be marked in the history of international progress as a red letter day. As between the chief naval powers of the world at least, the agreement to limit naval armament is to be accompanied by a united effort to adjust in a peaceful manner any controversy that may in the future arise between them which cannot be settled by direct diplomacy.

This compact, to be entered into by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, in the words of Senator Lodge, who reported it to the conference, "is to remain in force for ten years and after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate."

To appreciate the full significance of this new compact and the announcement which followed it, it is necessary to consider the difference between the two agreements.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance had in

view, and distinctly specified, interests in China, eastern Asia, and India, and does not apply to them. It is confined to the rights of the our powers "in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean."

New Pact Not One of War

The Anglo-Japanese alliance is an agreement between Great Britain and Japan that, in case of aggressive action by any other power or powers, they shall come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. The new compact makes no provision for war and involves no obligation in any case to make war; but, on the contrary, aims through common counsel to avert it. It does not, even if aggressive action by other powers is threatened, go beyond "an understanding as the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the situation."

There has been no doubt in Washington for ten days that Japan would accept the 5-5-3 ratio for strength of battle fleets. There has been no doubt also that the details, complicated and important as they are, would be adjusted satisfactorily and speedily as soon as the other questions before the conference reached a similarly ripened stage.

The evidence now is all indicative that the Japanese think negotiations on all the subjects are almost near enough to a final conclusion formally to accept the 5-5-3 principle for battleships, especially as this acceptance will not at once bring the naval discussions to a close.

U. S. Holds Ratio Paramount

This last is true because the American delegation has taken the position that there is no use discussing subsidiary craft, no matter whether it be airplane carriers—on which the Japanese would like equal tonnage with Great Britain and America—or less important details, until the decision has been finally made as to the ratio of battleships.

So that the formal acceptance of the 5-5-3 ratio will lead at once to a phase of the negotiations much discussed in the first few days of the conference, but which has been kept off the stage in the last few weeks by such subjects as the consortium, extraterritoriality, postal systems in China and Shantung concessions.

There is little doubt now that the Japanese are anxious to resume discussions of these detailed naval questions. They consider, for example, that their petition for a higher tonnage of airplane carriers is of enormous importance. They are intensely anxious to have 80,000 tons of this type of ship, which would mean two big carriers, instead of the 48,000 tons assigned them by the Hughes program.

Eager to Preserve Mutsu

They are eager to retain their new battleship Mutsu, for which they were given credit in the Hughes computations which ascertained the present naval strength of the three nations as being 38 per cent completed, but which was also consigned to the scrap heap. They are willing to scrap older ships in order to preserve the 5-5-3 ratio, or they are willing for the United States to complete the Colorado and for Britain to go ahead with one or perhaps two of the four Hoods which the British Parliament had authorized, although the keels have been laid.

This last proposition, incidentally, is not particularly satisfactory either to Britain or the United States, but the exact stage at which the Japanese have been holding back, but which acceptance of the 5-5-3 ratio until she was sure that the solution of the other questions would be such that she could accept all the results of the conference.

Pacific Agreement Ripening

The approval of the four-power agreement with respect to the western Pacific Islands, with the nearness of an agreement on fortifications on Yap and the mandate islands, has brought the situation almost to the point at which the Japanese will be willing to take the next formal step on naval affairs, and it is believed that the cables just received have indicated the exact stage at which the naval announcement can be made.

Shantung for the moment seems to be the key to the situation. As soon as it is within the Japanese will, it is thought the Japanese will start the detailed work of closing up the other agreements.

Meanwhile Sunday was a day of very evident calm satisfaction on the part of every one concerned with the Armament Limitation Conference. No effort is made in Administration circles to disguise the situation. The Japanese have been mentally unbalanced from worry over a discrepancy of \$43,000,000 in his own department. Suspicion in connection with the loss of this sum, represented by interest coupons on some Canadian Victory bonds, never was directed at Rourke, and he was absolved by his superiors again to-day of having any connection with the shortage.

He did, however, have occasion to give investigators information regarding the loss.

The Comptroller's office is the highest civil service post in the Canadian Department of Finance.

Guam-Yap Cable Sealed; Company Seeks Reason

Line Closed Within Last Three Days, San Francisco Office of Postal Announces

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Dissemination of the Guam-Yap cable had been sealed within the last three days by persons unknown was made in a statement issued to-night by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, owners of the line.

The statement said investigation was being made through the company's New York office, but that only three agencies—the Navy Department, the Japanese government or the cable company—could have sealed the line. It was not known, the statement said, at exactly what point the cable was sealed.

Navy officials here would not comment on the matter officially, but from an unofficial source came a report that an order had been sent yesterday to Captain Ivan Wattengill, Governor of Guam, to investigate the reported sealing and report to the State and Navy Departments.

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